UNITED
NATIONS

E

Economic and Social Council

Distr.
GENERAL

E/C.2/1997/2/Add.1
15 December 1997
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ENGLISH/FRENCH

COMMITTEE ON NON-GOVERNMENTAL
ORGANIZATIONS
Resumed 1997 session
Agenda item 4*

QUADRENNIAL REPORTS ON THE ACTIVITIES OF NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS IN GENERAL AND SPECIAL CONSULTATIVE STATUS WITH THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

Quadrennial reports, 1992-1995

Reports submitted through the Secretary-General pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 1996/31**

Note

In accordance with paragraph 61 (c) of Economic and Social Council resolution 1996/31 on the consultative relationship between the United Nations and non-governmental organizations, organizations in general consultative status and special consultative status shall submit to the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations, through the Secretary-General, every fourth year a brief report of their activities, specifically as regards the support they have given to the work of the United Nations. Based on findings of the Committee's examination of the report and other relevant information, the Committee may recommend to the Council any reclassification in status of the organization concerned as it deems appropriate.

At its 1981 session, the Committee decided that quadrennial reports submitted by non-governmental organizations should be limited to no more than two single-spaced pages. At its 1989 session, the Committee stressed the need for non-governmental organizations required to submit quadrennial reports to

---

* E/C.2/1997/1.

** Economic and Social Council resolution 1996/31 of 26 July 1996 supersedes Council resolution 1296 (XLIV) of 23 May 1968.

97-37618 (E) 050198 080198

provide the Secretariat with clear and timely information, including, inter alia, a brief introductory statement recalling the aims and purposes of the organization.

At its 1991 session, the Committee emphasized the need for non-governmental organizations requested to submit quadrennial reports to provide a clear picture of their activities as they related to the United Nations. The Committee further noted that the reports should conform to the guidelines elaborated by the Non-Governmental Organizations Section pursuant to the relevant decisions of the Committee (see E/1991/20, para. 47). The Committee decided that only those reports elaborated in conformity with the guidelines and submitted to the Non-Governmental Organizations Section no later than 1 June of the year preceding the Committee's session would be transmitted to the Committee for consideration (see E/1991/20, para. 48). Pursuant to these decisions, the Secretariat, in October 1995, communicated to all relevant organizations guidelines for the completion of quadrennial reports.

The material issued in the present series of documents (E/C.2/1997/2 and addenda) has been reproduced as submitted, and therefore reflects the policies and terminology of the organizations concerned. The designations employed do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the United Nations Secretariat concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

Supplementary material, such as annual reports and samples of publications, is available in the Non-Governmental Organizations Section of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat.

CONTENTS

		Page
1.	ARAB COUNCIL FOR CHILDHOOD AND DEVELOPMENT	4
2.	CONFERENCE OF EUROPEAN CHURCHES	8
3.	CONSULTATIVE COUNCIL OF JEWISH ORGANIZATIONS	10
4.	ENVIRONMENT LIAISON CENTRE INTERNATIONAL	13
5.	HUMAN APPEAL INTERNATIONAL	18
6.	INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR VOLUNTEER EFFORT	22
7.	INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION FOR HYDROCEPHALUS AND SPINA BIFIDA	25
8.	INTERNATIONAL ISLAMIC FEDERATION OF STUDENT ORGANIZATIONS	29
9.	INTERNATIONAL SAVE THE CHILDREN ALLIANCE	31
10.	INTERNATIONAL UNION OF ARCHITECTS	34
11.	INTERNATIONAL YOUTH AND STUDENT MOVEMENT FOR THE UNITED NATIONS	39
12.	PAN AFRICAN INSTITUTE FOR DEVELOPMENT	43
13.	POPULATION COUNCIL	46
14.	PRISON FELLOWSHIP INTERNATIONAL	52
15.	PRIVATE AGENCIES COLLABORATING TOGETHER, INC.	55
16.	REFUGEE POLICY GROUP	58
17.	TRICKLE UP PROGRAM	61
18.	WORLD POPULATION SOCIETY	63

1. ARAB COUNCIL FOR CHILDHOOD AND DEVELOPMENT

(Special consultative status)

Introduction

The Arab Council for Childhood and Development (ACCD) is an Arab developmental and humanitarian organization that specializes in child welfare. It supports and coordinates governmental and non-governmental efforts as well as encourages and sponsors studies and projects that cater for the development of the Arab child without any discrimination whatsoever. The present report will review in brief the different activities carried out by ACCD during the period from 1992 till 1995. It will also reveal the forms of cooperation between ACCD and Arab and international organizations.

Plan of action

The main projects that have been implemented during the reporting period are as follows.

Street children

Giving special importance to the phenomenon of street children whose numbers have increased in many Arab countries during the past few years, ACCD has provided technical and financial support to the Village of Hope Society, established in Cairo in 1988. ACCD has also undertaken an in-depth study on this phenomenon, as a response to the scarcity of studies and research thereon. The Council has participated in several conferences held by the World Health Organization (WHO) in Geneva on the issue of street children and the means of protecting them against substance abuse. Furthermore, ACCD produced a documentary film on street children as part of a media campaign to combat this phenomenon.

Child labour

In 1993, ACCD conducted a survey study, in collaboration with the International Labour Organization (ILO) on the conditions of working children in nine Arab countries, followed by two seminars. Furthermore, ACCD supported intervention programmes in regard to working children in Egypt and produced criteria for establishing such programmes. Also, ACCD has made use of an ILO training package on child labour, translating it into Arabic, and thus deriving other training manuals for the Arab region.

Home-based early intervention programme for training the mothers of disabled children

This is an educational training programme aimed at training cadres specializing in dealing with disabled children to provide weekly home training visits. They, in turn, train mothers and teach them methods of dealing with their disabled children. ACCD has been implementing this programme since 1992

in four Arab countries, namely, Egypt, Yemen, Lebanon and Saudi Arabia. Efforts continue to extend the programme into other Arab countries.

Children with special needs

In coordination with the International Testing Commission (ITC), ACCD adopted a training project for Arab ministries of education and universities for use in training a specialized cadre capable of developing Arabic diagnostic testing indicators for academic intelligence. This project is to be implemented through a series of six intensive training courses, the first of which was held in August 1995.

Supreme Councils and National Committees for Childhood and Motherhood in the Arab Region

In 1993, ACCD conducted a survey study in nine Arab countries to examine the conditions of Supreme Councils and National Committees. In 1994, a meeting was held for the leaders of these councils and committees in addition to specialists in the field of childhood and motherhood to discuss the outcomes of the study. In addition to implementing the second phase of the study, ACCD organized a workshop for newly established councils and committees.

On the basis of the data provided by the study, focal points for ACCD are to be identified.

Researchers and childhood needs

This project aims at enhancing research awareness in child-related domains, forming a new generation of researchers. Thus, a workshop was held for them in 1995. The future trend of the project is to carry out a study on childhood and the future with a view to outlining a map of features of Arab children.

Researchers and research centres

This project seeks to set up a database on researchers and research centres so as to have access to expertise in all child-related domains. Thus, a blueprint was developed for the projected database and a guidebook for the database was compiled to facilitate the work of data collectors.

Raising the efficiency of Arab educational cadres

In 1995 ACCD started implementing a project that aims to raise the efficiency of Arab teachers and provide them with educational potential so that they, in turn, may develop functional skills of primary school children. A team of experts was assigned the task of compiling the required training materials in addition to designing a cartoon character.

The Arab girl

In 1995 ACCD held a workshop to discuss the conditions of the Arab girl. A paper entitled "Conditions of the Arab girl" was issued and distributed at the Fourth World Conference on Women held in Beijing in 1995. Further work is being

undertaken to develop a comprehensive project document regarding possible intervention on behalf of the Arab girl child.

Parent education

This is a training project directed towards parents to help them communicate effectively with their children. The project began in 1995 with a survey of available materials and training programmes in the field of family education. ACCD then adopted an educational training programme entitled "Systematic Training for Effective Parenting" (STEP) and is now in the process of "arabizing" the content of this programme and adapting it to Arab culture.

Administrative and institutional development of Arab non-governmental organizations

This project is a regional attempt to promote partnership and social work among Arab non-governmental organization personnel, in addition to raising the efficiency of administrative capabilities. ACCD has offered financial assistance to implement several training workshops.

The Documentation and Information Centre

The Centre was established in 1990 to set up an integrated computerized information system in the field of childhood and other related areas. Innovative technical tools to operate the Centre were produced, a data bank for childhood needs was founded, computerized forms to collect information were prepared and software to operate the computer systems was adapted. The Centre regularly issues bibliographic bulletins with the latest data on childhood-related issues, in addition to an annual statistical report on the conditions of children in the Arab world. The Arab Network for Childhood Information was established in early 1995 and training courses were organized by the Centre for personnel of the focal points of the Network.

Media activities

Since the Cairo International Festival for Children's Movies was first organized in 1990, ACCD has participated in it by providing annual financial assistance. Concurrently with the Festival's sessions, ACCD has organized a number of seminars related to children's movies. With the aim of enhancing the role of the media in raising awareness about the problems of women and children, ACCD held a meeting in July 1993 which was attended by different Arab satellite channels.

Cooperation at the Arab and international levels

Arab level

At the Arab level, ACCD cooperates with the League of Arab States, the Arab Gulf Programme for the United Nations Development Organizations (AGFUND), the Arab Labour Organization (ALO), the Arab Women Centre for Training and Research,

the Follow-up Committee of Arab NGOs, and Supreme Councils and National Committees for Childhood and Motherhood.

International level

At the international level, ACCD cooperates with most United Nations organizations (especially the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), WHO, ILO, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), the International Youth Foundation (IYF), the Mentor Foundation, Save the Children Fund - OXFAM, the Ford Foundation, and CARITAS.

2. CONFERENCE OF EUROPEAN CHURCHES

(Special consultative status)

The Conference of European Churches (CEC) has a total of 123 member churches in all countries in Europe, representing more than 200 million Christians. During the period under review, CEC continued its involvement with the United Nations, the specialized agencies and the international non-governmental organization scene. The period 1992-1995 was devoted, particularly in its first half, to the preparation and follow-up of the Tenth General Assembly of CEC, which was held in Prague, Czech Republic, under the theme "God unites - in Christ a new creation".

During the period of preparation, the focus of attention was "A Europe of turmoil" and cooperation was sought with United Nations, and intergovernmental and non-governmental organization activities in this context. Staff attended the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development in Rio de Janeiro in 1992 and the World Conference on Human Rights in Vienna in 1993. They took part in the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees Partnership in Action process throughout 1994. CEC was represented at the World Summit for Social Development, Copenhagen, Denmark, in 1995. Links with the 1995 Fourth World Conference on Women, Beijing, were ensured by participation of non-governmental organization delegates from many member churches.

Throughout the period 1991-1995, CEC was actively engaged in preparing for cooperation with United Nations organizations in attempts towards mediation and conflict mitigation in all the regions that were to become the successor States of the former Yugoslavia; a full-time consultancy was established for these purposes in January 1993.

The Conference of European Churches cooperates closely with the World Council of Churches which, through its Commission of the Churches on Internaticnal Affairs (WCC/CCIA), monitors and participates in the work of the United Nations, at United Nations Headquarters in New York and at the United Nations Office at Geneva. Similarly, the work of the United Nations Office at Vienna is being followed through member churches of CEC. Representatives of the World Council of Churches and member churches keep the Conference of European Churches informed. This is extremely valuable as the present limited staff of the CEC would not be able to attend all meetings open to NGOs.

Contacts are being maintained with the Commission on Human Rights in Geneva and with UNHCR; UNHCR has in particular since 1992 supported the "Capacity- and Institution-Building Project for Church-Related Work with Refugees in Central and Eastern Europe".

It should be noted that the Conference of European Churches has also been closely connected with the work of the former Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) (Helsinki process), through its "Churches Human Rights Programme" for the implementation of the Helsinki Final Act, and through involvement in the follow-up of the CSCE Review Conference in terms of relationships with the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), especially in regard to issues of religious freedom.

At the very end of the period under review, CEC began preparation for the Second European Ecumenical Assembly 'Reconciliation: Gift of God, Source of New Life'; this was to be held in partnership with the Council of European Bishops' Conference (CCEE) in June 1997 in Graz, Austria.

The Conference of European Churches participates regularly in the activities of CONGO (Conference of Non-Governmental Organizations in Consultative Status with the Economic and Social Council).

Annual reports attached under separate cover reflect some of the activities of the CEC during the period 1992-1995.

3. CONSULTATIVE COUNCIL OF JEWISH ORGANIZATIONS

(Special consultative status)

The Consultative Council of Jewish Organizations (CCJO) was founded in 1947 by Nobel Peace Prize laureate, René Cassin, first President of the European Court of Human Rights, principal author of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and President of the Alliance Israélite Universelle.

Since its establishment, CCJO and its constituent organizations, the Alliance Israélite Universelle, the American Friends of the Alliance Israélite Universelle, the Anglo-Jewish Association and the Canadian Friends of the Alliance Israélite Universelle have been actively participating with the United Nations and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) in organizing programmes and developing projects on issues related to human rights, international law and education.

From 1947 through the late 1980s, CCJO focused its activities in New York, where it sponsored conferences on such topics as the abuse of human rights in the Soviet Union, and strategies to implement the International Covenants on Human Rights.

Owing to a prolonged illness and the death of Moses Moskowitz, the long-time Secretary-General of CCJO, a decision was made to shift CCJO's focus and resources by expanding its presence in Europe, through its participation with the United Nations and UNESCO in Geneva and Paris. From 1992 to 1995, CCJO's European offices were based in Paris under the direction of Gérard Israël, author and expert on international law and political affairs, and in London under the direction of Clemens N. Nathan, a Jewish communal leader. During this period the CCJO's activities have included those given below.

Participation in the Commission on Human Rights in Geneva

Representatives of CCJO's European offices have attended and actively participated in the sessions of the Commission on Human Rights convened annually in Geneva. Their involvement has included:

(a) Submission of a report on the right of restitution, compensation and rehabilitation for victims of gross violations of human rights and fundamental freedom (E/CN.4/Sub.2/1993/8) to the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities on 18 August 1994;

(b) Presentation of reports on the administration of justice and the human rights of detainees (E/CN.4/Sub.2/1995/NGO/38) and protection des minorités: examen global de sujets précis relatifs au racisme, à la xénophobie, aux minorités et aux travailleurs migrants (E/CN.4/Sub.2/2/1995/NGO/40) on 9 August 1995.

United Nations and UNESCO activities

CCJO's offices participated in United Nations and UNESCO projects in Paris and Geneva, which included:

(a) Serving as a member of the Liaison Committee of French NGOs to the United Nations office in Paris;

(b) Serving as a consultant to the Executive Committee and General Conference of UNESCO in Paris and Geneva in matters related to human rights, law and education.

Carrying on the work of René Cassin in the field of human rights

Activities under this rubric may be described as follows:

(a) The Canadian Friends of the Alliance Israélite Universelle have sponsored an annual René Cassin Symposium at McGill University in Montreal. Keynote speakers have included Professor Irwin Cottler, an expert on human rights; Judge Jules Deschênes, chairman of a government commission investigating Nazi war criminals in Canada; and Dr. Bernard Kouchner, a researcher who spoke on racism and xenophobia;

(b) CCJO has worked with the Association pour la fidelité à la pensée du Président René Cassin, which promotes the efforts of the late Nobel Prize laureate in the area of international law;

(c) CCJO has collaborated with the International Institute of Human Rights in promoting the development of educational material on the subject, as well as in distributing academic prizes and student scholarships.

Miscellaneous activities

CCJO:

(a) Served as a consultant to the Council of Europe in Strasbourg, France, in matters pertaining to human rights;

(b) Co-sponsored a colloquium on "The struggle against racism and xenophobia" in Strasbourg in November 1994;

(c) Assisted the French National Commission on Human Rights by addressing such issues as educational approaches to teaching about human rights, educational reform, nationality and minority rights, and drug and acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) education;

(d) Participated in the United Nations Caucus of Jewish NGOs sponsored by B'nai B'rith International's United Nations Affairs Department in New York.

Activities of CCJO's constituent organizations

CCJO's constituent organizations:

(a) Have supported the goals of CCJO by planning programmes on various aspects of human rights and interfaith relations such as a lecture entitled "The Three Discoveries" by Jacques Attali, Past-President of the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, sponsored by the American Friends of the Alliance Israélite Universelle in New York on 1 June 1992; a report on xenophobia, fantasy and the nation presented by Clemens N. Nathan and Professor Glen Bowman, University of Kent, at a gathering of the Anglo-Jewish Association in London on 21 November 1993; and a symposium on the Middle East peace process sponsored by the Alliance Israélite Universelle in Paris in November 1995;

(b) Disseminate information about the goals, programmes, projects and activities of CCJO through their publications. Their journals include The Alliance Review (New York), The AJA Review (London), Les Cahiers de l'Alliance Israélite Universelle and Les Nouveaux Cahiers (Paris), and Riv'on KYACH (Jerusalem).

It is the hope of CCJO and its constituent organizations that it will continue to carry out its mission of assisting the United Nations in eliminating racial and religious intolerance, and violations of human rights and in promoting the cause of freedom. It looks forward to 1998, when it will join its sister organizations in celebrating the fiftieth anniversary of the ratification of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights co-authored by the organization's founder, the late René Cassin.

4. ENVIRONMENT LIAISON CENTRE INTERNATIONAL

(Special consultative status)

The Environment Liaison Centre International (ELCI) is an information and communication network of more than 760 non-governmental and community-based organizations in 108 countries, all working towards a more sustainable world. Members of the ELCI network are central players in a global process of sharing, learning and growth: sharing their information and ideas, learning from each other's experience and contributing to a growing environmental movement worldwide.

Since its last Triennial Members' Congress which took place in Tilona (India) in March 1997, ELCI's objective has changed slightly.

ELCI aims to strengthen the collective action of non-governmental organizations and community-based organizations worldwide towards a healthy and sustainable environment for all life. This will be achieved by:

(a) Supporting them in building on each other's strengths;

(b) Reflecting their needs, aspirations and knowledge in governance at all levels;

(c) Using the output of global processes at local levels.

With respect to ELCI's participation in the Economic and Social Council and other United Nations organizations, the following activities were undertaken.

1992

In 1992, ELCI was mainly involved in two important activities. It:

(a) Led the non-governmental organization movement in the preparation of the Convention on Biological Diversity which was completed in Nairobi in May 1992. This was done in collaboration with the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP);

(b) Contributed with its members worldwide to the preparation process of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, which took place in Rio in June 1992. During the Earth Summit ELCI coordinated many non-governmental organization activities by organizing conferences, workshops, exhibitions and so forth.

1993

Activities in 1993 may be described as follows:

(a) Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee for the Elaboration of an International Convention to Combat Desertification in those Countries

Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification: the Organization representative attended the second substantive session of the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee which took place in September in Geneva. Our representative coordinated an international non-governmental organization meeting on 13 September and carried out an intervention at the negotiation session on behalf of the non-governmental organization;

(b) On communication and information exchange, the Organization prepared a concept paper in September which was submitted to the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)/Capacity 21;

(c) Inter-organization meeting with UNEP: in October, the Information and Public Affairs unit of UNEP convened a meeting of programme staff from UNEP and ELCI. The goal of the meeting was to explore a new partnership relationship in the light of both organizations' new strategic plans; ELCI also organized regular consultations between UNEP and Nairobi-based non-governmental organizations.

1994

United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, particularly in Africa:

(a) ELCI was active in facilitating non-governmental organization participation in the Convention process. Activities during this period included coordinating non-governmental organization strategy meetings prior to each Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee session, in Geneva in March and in Paris in June;

(b) During the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee session, ELCI chaired the ECO committee which published 28 issues of this bulletin, and also chaired the non-governmental organization working group on financial resources and mechanisms which influenced negotiations;

(c) A meeting on the Convention was organized by the International Centre for Research in Agroforestry (ICRAF) and UNEP, on 24 January in Nairobi. The Organization made a presentation on the topic "Will this Convention (INCD) make a difference and can NGOs contribute to this";

(d) During the third session of the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee which took place in Nairobi from 24 May to 3 June, the Organization made a presentation entitled: "Reaching to the grass-roots ELCI information activities on the INCD process";

(e) The Organization attended the fourth session of the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee, 21-31 March in Geneva;

(f) ELCI attended the Regional Consultation for Sustainable Agriculture Networking and Extension-Africa (SANE-AFRICA), 16-18 May, in Mbour, Senegal, meeting organized by UNDP;

(g) ELCI played an important role in the formalizing of an international network of non-governmental organizations on desertification, Réseau international des ONG sur la Désertification (RIOD). ELCI was elected focal global point for RIOD;

(h) ELCI organized an international meeting for RIOD which took place in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso, 9-11 November. More than 50 non-governmental organizations from around the world attended the meeting. The participants prepared an action plan for the non-governmental organization role in the implementation of the Convention.

Funding was confirmed from UNEP for a research project on indigenous indicators in dryland management.

Fourth World Conference on Women:

(a) ELCI was very active in non-governmental organization preparations for the Fourth World Conference on Women. The Organization was elected as chair of the Nairobi Planning Committee for the Conference in Beijing, scheduled for September 1995;

(b) In preparation for the Conference, ELCI attended the Fifth African Regional Meeting on Women in Dakar, 13-23 November, where it organized a workshop on Women and Environment that attracted over 70 participants;

(c) The Organization collaborated with UNEP in preparing a draft paper on women and environment.

Convention on Biological Diversity:

(a) As the interim coordinator of the Interim International Liaison Group (IILG) on the Convention on Biological Diversity, ELCI played a major role in coordinating non-governmental organization activities and facilitating southern non-governmental organization attendance at the Scientific Experts Meeting in Mexico, April 1994, and the second meeting of the Intergovernmental Committee on the Convention on Biological Diversity in Nairobi, 18-24 June 1994;

(b) ELCI organized non-governmental organization participation in the first meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention, Nassau, Bahamas. ELCI facilitated the attendance at the first meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention of 12 non-governmental organizations;

(c) ELCI coordinated the production of ECO during the Conference of the Parties, as well as held a strategy meeting for non-governmental organizations prior to the Conference of the Parties. The non-governmental organization in the Bahamas meeting decided that IILG, which had operated so far on an interim basis, would be a permanent networking structure (ILG) with ELCI as the Global Focal Point;

(d) Funding for the Global Biodiversity Assessment (GBA) project was confirmed by UNEP (section 8 bis: Human Values of Biodiversity), and a meeting of experts held in Sri Lanka.

A report was submitted to the Commission on Sustainable Development through the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) on forestry issues.

Montreal Protocol: the organization attended the Preparatory Meeting for the Sixth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol, 3-5 October, Nairobi, Kenya; and the Sixth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol, 6-7 October, Nairobi, Kenya.

1995

United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, particularly in Africa:

(a) The organization attended the sixth session of the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee in New York in January, and organized a preparatory non-governmental organization meeting and the RIOD Steering Committee meeting; a presentation of RIOD was made to delegates; at the third session of the Commission on Sustainable Development, ELCI assisted non-governmental organizations involved in desertification in making a presentation of case studies on the role of non-governmental organizations in implementation of the Convention;

(b) ELCI worked with UNEP to organize a two-day (16 and 17 June) event to commemorate World Day to Combat Desertification and Drought;

(c) The seventh session of the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee was held in Nairobi, 7-18 August; RIOD held a one-day strategy meeting prior to the government meeting, and coordinated the production of ECO. Forty non-governmental organizations attended the meeting.

Fourth World Conference on Women:

(a) As regards its participation in the Beijing Conference, the organization undertook the following activities:

(i) It translated the global Platform for Action (GPA) section on environment, with input from several non-governmental organizations and sent amendments thereto;

(ii) It organized a meeting with Kenyan non-governmental organizations to review the global Platform for Action, and another workshop on lobbying;

(iii) It attended the final session of the preparatory body for the Fourth World Conference on Women, New York;

(iv) It produced and distributed a lobby manual to eight women's networks and 30 copies at the third session of the preparatory body, as well as through meetings in Africa;

(v) It participated in workshop for thematic coordinators on implementation of the global Platform for Action;

(b) The highlight of this process was the participation of the organization in the Fourth World Conference on Women in Beijing in September, where WEDNet (our women's programme) conducted two workshops at the NGO Forum; the workshops helped focus on an action plan for the post-Beijing strategy, which was developed and received partial funding from the Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (NORAD).

5. HUMAN APPEAL INTERNATIONAL

(Special consultative status)

Human Appeal International (HAI) was established in the United Arab Emirates in November 1984 under the name of charity Organization. On 6 September 1988 the name was changed to Human Appeal International, which is a non-governmental organization working in the field of development and aid. It is in special consultative status with the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations. It also has permanent membership in the World Islamic Council for Da'wa and Aid, the status of observer with the Governing Council of the International Fund for Agriculture and Development (IFAD), and the International Council for Voluntary Agencies (ICVA), Geneva.

In its endeavour to achieve its humanitarian objectives, HAI has adopted four main programmes (social development, health care, educational development and urgent aid programmes). Its total expenditure in the last four years (1992-1995) reached more than 37 million (US dollars), from which over 3 million people benefited in 22 countries. During that period, HAI's activities expanded to reach new geographical areas like the Russian Federation, Azerbaijan, Tajikistan, Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Ethiopia, Somalia, the Sudan, Chad, the Philippines, India, Bangladesh and Senegal.

Programmes and expenditure during the period 1991-1995

Programme	Expenditure (US dollars)	Distribution (percentage)	Number of beneficiaries
Social	18 665 320	50	2 663 000
Education	7 453 120	20	64 720
Health	3 733 075	10	366 600
Urgent aid	7 479 125	20	592 540
Total	37 330 640	100	3 086 870

Source: Annual reports about the period.

The following is a summary in figures of the main projects and activities carried out in this period:

(a) Eight new kindergartens; 8 elementary and secondary schools;

(b) Opening of one vocational training school; 30 private training centres;

(c) Opening of 20 clinics and hospices; 6 mobile clinics;

(d) Running of 120 health-care centres; digging of 75 wells for drinking water;

(e) Sponsoring of 6,910 orphans and 530 productive families;

(f) Distributing 5,500 tons of aid material and foodstuffs for refugees and needy people.

HAI also had been very keen on participating in the national activities relating to its objectives. It also supports the following United Nations campaigns: the anti-drug campaign, the anti-smoking campaign, International Health Day, national environmental awareness campaigns, traffic week and national vaccination campaigns. It also participated in the giving of financial, media and educational support in countries like the United Arab Emirates, Lebanon, Mauritania, Jordan, Senegal, Ethiopia, the Sudan and Bosnia and Herzegovina.

In the course of its participation in and cooperation with the activities of the United Nations and its various bodies, HAI has signed many memoranda of understanding with local, regional and international institutions in support of United Nations programmes and to activate the functioning of HAI in this regard including:

(a) Memorandum of understanding with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) office in Riyadh on 18 May 1992;

(b) Memorandum of understanding with the Arab Gulf Programme for United Nations Development Organizations (AGFUND) on 30 September 1992.

In its keenness to boost international cooperation in the field of developmental activities, HAI has participated in many international conferences organized by the United Nations such as:

(a) Conference on the Development of Women in Rural Areas in Geneva on 2 February 1992 organized by IFAD;

(b) Consultative meeting of IFAD in Rome 23-25 April 1992;

(c) Workshop seminar on child labour held in Cairo, 11-13 December 1993 as a result of cooperation between the International Labour Organization and the Arab Council for Childhood and Development;

(d) Conference on interactive work between the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and non-governmental organizations in Addis Ababa, 21-23 March 1994 and in Tunisia in June 1994 (preparation for partnership in action);

(e) Partnership in Action conference in Oslo, 11 June 1994;

(f) Symposium on children in Arab countries, 12-14 December 1992, Cairo;

(g) IFAD conference in Rome, 25-27 January 1995;

(h) World Summit for Social Development, Copenhagen, 6-9 March 1995;

(i) Fourth World Conference on Women, Beijing, 4-5 September 1995;

(j) Preparatory meeting organized by IFAD on 13 October 1995;

(k) Forty-sixth session of the Executive Committee of UNHCR, Geneva, 16-20 October 1995;

(l) Poverty and starvation conference held in Brussels on 21 November 1995.

HAI also attended many training courses organized by UNHCR such as:

(a) Managing Urgent Aid workshop in Addis Ababa in September 1992;

(b) Managing Urgent Aid workshop in Amman on 1 November 1995.

Joint activities with specialized United Nations organizations:

(a) UNHCR:

(i) Aid project for Eritrean refugees in east Sudan, Karkura and Khashm Algirba camps, Karkura clinic and Khashm Algirba hospital;

(ii) Project to provide aid for refugees from Kuwait because of Gulf crisis;

(iii) Establishing and running of a camp for Somalis in Jordan;

(iv) Aid project for Somali refugees in Yemen;

(v) Aid project for Chechnyans in Dagestan;

(vi) Aid project and joint aid operations for those affected by the war in Bosnia - coordination with UNHCR;

(vii) Visits and joint meetings with UNHCR regional directors at headquarters in Geneva;

(viii) Visits and joint meetings with UNHCR representatives in our field offices;

(b) United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA):

(i) Project to provide training and qualification courses for Palestinian women in refugees camps in Jordan, 1993;

(ii) Cooperation between HAI in Lebanon and Social Affairs Department of UNRWA to carry out various activities in the training, educational and health fields, managed by each;

(c) UNICEF:

(i) Immunization-of-children project in Lebanon, 1994;

(ii) Cooperation in the running of a project of five health clinics in Khartoum and Malkal, the Sudan;

(iii) Child-care campaigns: immunization and anti-dehydration campaign to prevent blindness, the southern Sudan, 1994;

(iv) Immunization, anti-blindness and anti-dehydration in children, Mauritania, 1993;

(v) Project to train health guides (50), the southern Sudan, 1992-1994;

(vi) Psychiatric health-care project, Bosnia, 1994-1995;

(vii) Joint meetings with UNICEF representatives in United Arab Emirates, for cooperation and coordination, 1992-1995;

(d) United Nations Development Programme (UNDP):

(i) Joint coordination and consultations with UNDP, Abu Dhabi;

(ii) Training course on managing developmental projects in the Sudan, 1994;

(iii) Laftah dam project, South Mauritania 1993, with financing from the Africa 2000 Network of UNDP.

6. INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR VOLUNTEER EFFORT

(Special consultative status)

The International Association for Volunteer Effort (IAVE) is the only international membership organization that exists for the sole purpose of promoting and supporting the development of more effective volunteer service worldwide. IAVE has individual and organizational members in some 75 countries who elect an international board of directors currently composed of 25 people from 19 countries. IAVE sponsors a biennial world conference, last held in Cape Town, South Africa, in 1996 and scheduled for Edmonton, Alberta, Canada, in August 1998; sponsors biennial regional conferences in North America, South America, Europe, Africa and Asia-Pacific; and publishes a newsletter at least three times per year. IAVE is an all-volunteer network-style organization with no permanent paid staff. In September 1996, its secretariat moved to Washington, D.C. as a result of the election of Kenn Allen of the United States of America as World President for a four-year term.

Representatives of IAVE are working closely with the United Nations Volunteers (UNV) in support of the proposed "international year of volunteers" to be considered by the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session of 1997 (July) (see letter dated 5 February 1997 from the Permanent Representative of Japan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General containing a request for the inclusion in the agenda of the 1997 substantive session of an additional item entitled "Proclamation of the year 2001 as the International Year of Volunteers" (E/1997/11)). IAVE has shared information about the proposal with its members, has encouraged them to invite the support of their Governments and has consulted with UNV on how to structure implementation activities should the proposal be approved by the Council and the General Assembly (see Council resolution 1997/44 of 22 July 1997 and Assembly resolution 52/17 of 20 November 1997). IAVE is committed to playing a long-term leadership role, in partnership with UNV, to ensure the success of the year.

IAVE is represented at the United Nations by Nancy Colton. As described below, she is engaged in a broad range of activities on behalf of IAVE and in support of the United Nations. With her assistance, IAVE regularly reports to its members on relevant United Nations activities.

The Chief Representative of IAVE at the United Nations monitors and reports on the work of the Commission on Sustainable Development (most recently, the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, and the fifth session of the Commission); the Commission on the Status of Women (most recently, the forty-first session of the Commission on the Status of Women); the Commission on Human Rights: reports and documentation from Geneva (most recently for the fifty-third session of the Commission on Human Rights); and the Disarmament Commission (21 April-13 May 1997, 1997 substantive session).

The Chief Representative also attend the sessions of the Economic and Social Council when held at United Nations Headquarters, New York, most recently the organizational session for 1997 in February 1997, when the Council approved the provisional agenda for its substantive session of 1997, Geneva (30 June to

25 July). Meetings in Geneva are monitored with United Nations documentation and press releases.

The United Nations Representatives attend weekly briefings held by the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat at United Nations Headquarters from September through June annually. The Chief Representative and her Alternate also attend and report on the annual Non-Governmental Organizations/Department of Public Information conference held every September. Articles regarding the conferences, which include Economic and Social Council information, are included in the IAVE newsletter which has a circulation that comprises some 75 countries.

The Chief Representative and her Alternate monitor the open sessions of the General Assembly Main Committees: First Committee (Disarmament and International Security Committee); Second Committee (Economic and Financial Committee); Third Committee (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural Committee). IAVE representatives also use documentation and press releases from the NGO Resource Centre, now at United Nations Headquarters, regarding General Assembly Main Committees when unable to attend open meetings.

IAVE's Chief Representative, as a member of the Board of Directors for the NGO Committee on Disarmament, has worked with United Nations Secretariat officials from the Centre for Disarmament Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat when, in the fall and spring of each year, joint conferences, seminars and panel presentations are given for current substantive issues in the field of disarmament. The most recent seminar held at United Nations Headquarters, 'Disarmament at a Critical Juncture', October 1996, included the Ambassador of Malaysia (President of the General Assembly), Ambassador Richard Butler of Australia, Ambassador Amorim of Brazil, Ambassador Jaap Ramaker of the Netherlands, Ambassador Ghose of India, former United States Ambassador Jonathan Dean, and former Canadian Ambassador Douglas Roche. IAVE's representatives have also recently monitored the Preparatory Committee meeting for the 2000 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, New York, 7-18 April, participating in many non-governmental organization briefings, seminars and various open Preparatory Committee meetings.

IAVE's Chief Representative has also served as Secretary with the NGO Committee on Sustainable Development for the last six years and works with Secretariat officials when they give briefings to the Committee. Some examples: Mr. Andrey Vasilyev, first officer of the Division for Sustainable Development, former Department for Policy Coordination and Sustainable Development of the United Nations Secretariat, has given briefings to the NGO Committee on the preparations for the Commission on Sustainable Development. Mr. George Kell, former Officer in Charge, New York office of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) gave a briefing on the World Trade Organization. The reports from the NGO Committee reach a large audience when circulated in the newsletters of the 110 members of the Committee.

IAVE's Chief Representative is a member of the Board of Directors, United Nations, NGO Committee on Disarmament, New York (see above), serving as Alternate Secretary, and also serves as Secretary of the Publication Committee

of Disarmament Times, published under the auspices of the Committee since the first special session of the General Assembly on disarmament (1978).

IAVE's Chief Representative also serves on the United Nations NGO Committee on Human Rights, New York, monitoring human rights issues within the purview of the Commission on Human Rights and sending reports to IAVE and other interested non-governmental organizations.

7. INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION FOR HYDROCEPHALUS AND SPINA BIFIDA

(Special consultative status)

Introduction: International Federation for Hydrocephalus and Spina Bifida (IFHSB) work and aims

International Federation for Hydrocephalus and Spina Bifida (IFHSB) aims to disseminate information and expertise throughout the world to families, individuals, professionals and volunteers involved in the hydrocephalus and spina bifida field.

IFHSB has widened the contact net to all continents and supports new organizations especially in developing countries, for example, Kenya, Uganda, Chile, Brazil, Hungary, the Baltic States, Romania and Indonesia.

Biannual study meetings have been organized by IFHSB since 1979. The last two meetings were in 1993: Belgium, "Wait A Minute"; 1995: Sydney, "Fast-forward into the Future".

IFHSB has led workshops and met with groups for the dissemination of information throughout the member countries and conducted meetings with parents in various parts to increase expertise of existing groups and encourage the setting up of new self-support groups.

IFHSB is building up an International Clearing House on Spina Bifida and Hydrocephalus.

IFHSB is growing

Since 1991 IFHSB has gained new members in Brazil, Chile, Greece, Indonesia, Italy, Kenya, New Zealand, Malaysia, Poland, Romania and Uganda.

IFHSB funding

IFHSB:

(a) Relies for funding on the support of its member associations and sponsoring;

(b) Received support from the International Disability Foundation (IDF);

(c) Received a subvention from the Danish International Development Agency (DANIDA) through IDF;

(d) Received also a subvention from the Government of Flanders;

(e) Received funding from the Swedish International Development cooperation Agency (SIDA), Sweden, for the seminar in Nairobi, 1992;

(f) Funded through SIDA (Sweden) one third of the costs of the Manual on Spina Bifida, the balance being funded by the World Health Organization (WHO).

IFHSB spreading information on the United Nations

Information is regularly passed on to IFHSB members and contacts via the magazine Federation Focus at least twice a year. IFHSB gave attention to United Nations activities in the following issues:

(a) Spring 1992, No. 13, p. 2: United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and non-governmental organizations; p. 8: Convention on the Rights of the Child;

(b) Autumn 1992, No. 14, p. 7: community-based rehabilitation (CBR);

(c) Spring 1993, No. 15, p. 4: World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons; p. 5: International Disability Centre (Pérez de Cuéllar);

(d) Autumn 1993, No. 16, p. 3: "From charity to integration" and "Draft rules on disability aim to equalize opportunities", UN Chronicle;

(e) Spring 1994, No. 17, p. 6: Swedish Organization of Handicapped Aid Foundation (SHIA) presentation in cooperation with WHO, International Labour Organization (ILO), UNESCO and Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs/Department of Public Information of the United Nations Secretariat; p. 11: WHO meets with non-governmental organizations and IFHSB;

(f) Autumn 1994, No. 18, p. 13: United Nations Special Rapporteur Bengt Lindqvist; p. 14: CBR, ILO-UNESCO-WHO joint paper.

International exchanges

IFHSB organized international activities (wheelchair training, sports) during 1992-1995 for young people and children with spina bifida and hydrocephalus, including:

(a) Belgian international wheelchair training for children;

(b) Daily life training, Five Oaks; United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland;

(c) French-Swiss summer camps;

(d) Swedish-Polish exchanges;

(e) German-Austrian exchanges;

(f) Australian international sport events.

IFHSB cooperation with other non-governmental organizations

IFHSB is working on different projects together with the following non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council:

(a) Lilianefonds: a seminar in Nairobi on spina bifida for Lilianefonds Mediators in March 1995 and this introduced a six-month education programme for CBR (Christopher Blinden Mission) workers on spina bifida in Kenya;

(b) Rehabilitation International: seminars on spina bifida in Nairobi, September 1992, and in Budapest, September 1994;

(c) World Confederation for Physical Therapy and the World Federation of Occupational Therapists: a WHO manual for mid-level rehabilitation workers (MLRW) on spina bifida and hydrocephalus;

(d) SHLA; Action Aid cooperated in these seminars;

(e) Mobility International for International Youth Exchanges: cooperation during the period 1992-1995.

IFHSB participation in Economic and Social Council and United Nations meetings and working groups and cooperation with United Nations programmes

IFHSB:

(a) Took part in the fifth meeting of non-governmental organizations in Vienna, November 1992;

(b) Took part in the WHO-NGO meeting in Geneva in 1993;

(c) Participated on the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)-Inter-Agency Procurement Services Office (IAPSO) sub-working group meeting: Technical Aids for Disabled Persons, in Brussels on 26 June 1995;

(d) Was co-organizer of the Platform Handicap and Developing Aid Colloquium, 3 December 1995, Brussels. This colloquium was a part of the Flanders (Belgian) programme for the fiftieth anniversary of the United Nations;

(e) Put forward a project on prevention to the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) in June 1995;

(f) Started, together with the Rehabilitation Unit of WHO, a manual on spina bifida and hydrocephalus for MLRW in developing countries.

IFHSB written statement to the United Nations

IFHSB:

(a) Followed the prevention programmes in Sweden, United Kingdom, Netherlands, Hungary and Australia;

(b) Is preparing a written statement on prevention to the Economic and Social Council.

IFHSB consultation and cooperation with officials of the United Nations Secretariat

IFHSB:

(a) Signed a memorandum of understanding regarding the collaborative arrangements between the Department for Policy Coordination and Sustainable Development and IFHSB in June 1993;

(b) Forwarded a mid-term report to the Department for Policy Coordination and Sustainable Development in 1995;

(c) Is cooperating with the International Disability Centre and the International Disability Foundation;

(d) Collaborates with ISO (International Organization for Standardization).

8. INTERNATIONAL ISLAMIC FEDERATION OF STUDENT ORGANIZATIONS

(Special consultative status)

The International Islamic Federation of Student Organizations (IIFSO) has many activities which it carries out through its offices all over the world, especially in the fields of conferences, camps, seminars, training, courses, cultural missions, support of student organizations, publishing and visits. These activities are executed within the context of strategies and plans, taking into consideration the circumstances of every region or country and the financial attitude of the Federation.

Conferences

During the period 1994-1996, IIFSO organized the following conferences:

(a) East Africa Students' Conference (session), June 1994, the Sudan;

(b) South Asia Regional Conference, October 1995, Pakistan;

(c) The Leadership Seminar, January 1994, Sri Lanka;

(d) The International Students Camp, November 1995, Japan;

(e) Arab Students Forum (third session), February 1994, Yemen.

Publishing and translation

IIFSO initiated a publishing programme of selected Islamic literature by major Muslim thinkers and authors. The books treat a wide range of subject matters related to all salient issues.

IIFSO book series has so far been published in minimum of 80 world and local languages spoken by Muslims in all corners of the globe. A total of 20 million books were published from 1986 to 1994.

IIFSO published 4 million books and translated its books into 10 additional languages, for example, Portuguese, Yoruba, Tebele, Zulu, Hausa and so forth.

Training and qualifying

This is one of the principal objectives of IIFSO.

IIFSO has organized annually more than 100 training courses with a scope that encompasses leadership, media, organizing and communication.

In general, we stress the following issues:

(a) Significance of time;

(b) Importance of dialogue that does not lead to conflict;

(c) How work should develop into autonomous and specialized institutions;

(d) How to draw up effective planning for ourselves, our world and our future.

Scholarship

IIFSO provides about 50 opportunities annually for needy students to study in different universities, especially in Saudi Arabia, Egypt, Malaysia, Pakistan and the Sudan. Most of these opportunities come from Africa and Asia. The students include males and females specializing in different fields.

Cultural missions (caravans)

There are groups of preachers who move from one country to another disseminating ideas, experiences about student work. They include different activities according to the differences in peoples and societies. The cultural missions always involved cultural, social, construction and building, medical work, sports competitions. IIFSO achieves approximately 25 missions annually.

9. INTERNATIONAL SAVE THE CHILDREN ALLIANCE

(General consultative status)

Organizational purpose

The International Save the Children Alliance is a federation of 25 national organizations working in over 100 countries worldwide. Their work is all based on the rights of the child, first advocated by the founders of Save the Children and expressed today in the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child. Save the Children believes that lasting benefits for children can only come about through changes in social values, public policy and practice. The present report concerns only highlights of those actions that Save the Children organizations have undertaken jointly, through the Alliance: it does not attempt to reflect the enormous range of contacts between our individual member organizations and the United Nations system.

Participation in the work of the Economic and Social Council conferences and other United Nations meetings

Participation includes representation at the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)/NGO Conference on Cooperation in Emergencies (Geneva, January 1992); United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (Rio, June 1992), International Conference on Population and Development (Cairo, September 1994), World Summit for Social Development (Copenhagen, March 1995), Fourth World Conference on Women (Beijing, September 1995), United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II), (Istanbul, June 1996), and the World Food Summit (Rome, November 1996).

Examples of cooperation with United Nations bodies and specialized agencies

Centre for Human Rights

Save the Children does more than any other international non-governmental organization to promote and facilitate the implementation of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child and the work of the Committee on the Rights of the Child. As part of this effort, partnerships are maintained with hundreds of other national and international organizations worldwide. Support is provided for the establishment and development of national coalitions of non-governmental organizations to work on awareness-creation; to pushing for ratification of the Convention and the establishment of the first legal and administrative steps towards implementation; and for furnishing additional information and comment to the Committee on the Rights of the Child to supplement the periodic reports of States parties. Save the Children also advises and assists national Governments with respect to developing the policies, and legislative, administrative and other measures necessary for the implementation of the rights recognized in the Convention.

Since 1993, Save the Children has been the principal funder of the liaison unit maintained by the Geneva-based NGO Group for the Convention on the Rights of the child to facilitate dialogue between non-governmental organizations and the Committee: it has also served as Convener of the NGO Group's Task Force on National Coalition. Save the Children coordinated non-governmental organizations input to the Committee's first annual thematic day, on Children in Armed Conflict and has played a prominent role in the theme-day discussions on The girl child (January 1995), The administration of juvenile justice (November 1995) and Children and the media (October 1996).

Save the Children's work on the Convention has involved the production, in 1995, of a comprehensive training kit and of a number of other relevant publications (see below).

United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)

The Alliance serves on the board of the NGO Committee on the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the President of its United States of America member currently occupies the position of Chair. The Alliance Executive Officer and other Alliance representatives participated in a number of different stages of the UNICEF Management Excellence process. Since 1996, representatives of senior programme staff from the Alliance and UNICEF have held an annual meeting in New York to review progress in the extensive collaboration that takes place at the international, regional and country levels.

UNHCR

The Alliance has continued to develop relations with UNHCR, with priority given to promoting the use of UNHCR's Guidelines on Refugee Children, guidelines that emerged from a joint effort dating back to 1991. As part of this effort, 1996 saw the commencement of a joint refugee assistance and protection and capacity-building programme called Action for the Rights of Children and Adolescents. Since 1994, both the Swedish and Norwegian members of the Alliance have established emergency standby teams for secondment with UNHCR.

Other

Save the Children maintains regular contact with, among others, the World Health Organization (WHO) and the World Food Programme (WFP).

The Alliance has, since 1994, been a member of the Steering Committee for Humanitarian Response (SCHR): it currently fulfils the role of Chair and, in this capacity, represents SCHR on the United Nations Inter-Agency Standing Committee. In 1993-1994, Save the Children United Kingdom seconded a senior staff member to the Department of Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat in Geneva. Save the Children organizations have been important partners of the United Nations during recent emergencies in, among others, the Great Lakes region, Somalia and ex-Yugoslavia.

Save the Children was a member of the Technical Advisory Group for the United Nations study on the impact of armed conflict on children led by Graća Machel (1995-1996). The Alliance produced the paper entitled "Promoting

psychosocial well-being among children affected by armed conflict and displacement: principles and approaches" as a contribution to the Study and continues to promote the Study's findings.

Other relevant activities

In 1993-1996, Save the Children focused on the sexual exploitation of children: initiatives included action relating to United Nations peacekeeping forces in Mozambique; support to ECPAT; and close cooperation with the United Nations Special Rapporteur on the Sale of Children, Prostitution and Child Pornography. The Alliance Executive Officer was one of two non-governmental organizations representatives on the International Planning Committee for the World Congress against Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children; the Secretary-General of Rädda Barnen (Swedish Save the Children) was deputy chair of the Swedish host committee in Stockholm.

Save the Children has been active in the International Campaign to Ban Landmines (ICBL): Rädda Barnen is on the ICBL Steering Committee.

Save the Children is an elected member of the NGO Committee for the World Bank.

Recent publications of the International Save the Children Alliance include:

(a) Training Kit on the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (first ed., 1995);

(b) Making Reality of the Rights of the Child. The United Nations Convention: What It Says and How It Can Change the Status of Children Worldwide by Thomas Hammarberg (revised ed., 1996);

(c) Monitoring the Convention on the Rights of the Child at the National Level: The Experiences of Some National Coalitions (1996);

(d) Children on their Housing: A survey and Analysis based on the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (1996);

(e) A Girl's Right to Development, Equality and Peace (1995);

(f) Children at the Heart of Policy Making (1995);

(g) Promoting Psychosocial Well-being among Children Affected by Armed Conflict and Displacement: Principles and Approaches (1996);

(h) World Summit for Children: Moving from Words to Action (published in cooperation with UNICEF and the International Committee of the Red Cross/Red Crescent Societies, 1992);

(i) Geraldine van Buren, International Documents on Children (Save the Children and Martinus Nijhoff, 1993);

(j) Geraldine van Buren, International Law on the Rights of the Child (Save the Children and Martinus Nijhoff 1994).

10. INTERNATIONAL UNION OF ARCHITECTS

(Special consultative status)

Founded: 28 June 1948.

Membership: Over a hundred countries. Members of the International Union of Architects (IUA) are national professional organizations representing the architects of each member country - one per country.

Objectives: To bring together on a democratic basis the architects of the entire world and to strengthen the professional ties between the architects of all countries, schools and philosophies, irrespective of national and political frontiers; to represent professional architects at the international level and, when necessary, to make official statements for the consideration of governments; to assist international organizations in their activities when they involve the functions of the architect; to promote the development of environmental architecture and town-planning and their practical application for the well-being of the community; to promote and encourage the development of architectural training in all its forms and facilitate international exchanges of architects, researchers and students.

Structure: A Bureau composed of a President, a Secretary General, a Treasurer and five Vice-Presidents (each responsible for the activities of a region). Council: composed of representatives of four national sections for each of the five geographical regions and the eight members of the Bureau. General Assembly (every three years): brings together delegations from all member organizations. General Secretariat, under the responsibility of the Secretary General. World Congress of Architects: every three years.

Consultative status (special consultative status): Economic and Social Council, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), International Labour Organization (ILO), World Health Organization (WHO), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat), World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), Council of Europe.

Working Groups (1992-1995): Public Health, Educational and Cultural Spaces, Sports and Leisure, Architectural Heritage, the Architecture of the Future, Places of Worship, Architecture and Tourism, Housing, Architecture and Energy, Architecture and Conservation of Forests, Healthy Buildings, Architecture and Ecology, Shelter for the Homeless, Professional Practice, International Competitions, Training and Monitoring of the IUA/UNESCO Charter for the training of architects. These Groups promote contacts among architects at the international level for the exchange of views and professional experience. They hold international seminars and participate in the studies and activities of other international organizations in their specific fields.

International competitions: Since 1956, IUA has had a mandate from UNESCO to assist in organizing international competitions in architecture and town-planning and to ensure that relevant IUA/UNESCO recommendations are followed.

Competitions sponsored 1992-1995:

(a) 1992: New campus, University of Cyprus at Nicosia; design competition for a new urban area integrating international activities at Roissy, France; redevelopment of the Spreebogen district of Berlin (promoters: The Federal Republic and Land Berlin);

(b) 1993: Zephyr: innovative use of passive air-conditioning in multi-use buildings (promoter: United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (ECE), energy research group, Dublin); urban design for Spreeinsel, Berlin (promoter: Federal Republic of Germany and Land Berlin); reconstruction of the Beirut market, Fifteenth international student projects competition, calling for concepts to promote a viable and sustainable constructed environment (student competition for the award of the UNESCO Prize);

(c) 1994: National Museum of Korea at Seoul; City Life (promoter: ECE - energy research group); Borghetto Flaminio (Rome) - redevelopment of the district;

(d) 1995: Bioclimatic houses at Tenerife; addition to the Prado Museum, Madrid; housing and public spaces in the historic centre of Barcelona; Bucharest 2000 - redevelopment of a district in the city centre.

1993 UIA Prizes: Honours awarded every three years by an international jury: UIA Gold Medal: Fumihiko Maki (Japan); Sir Patrick Abercrombie Prize: Jan Gehl (Denmark); August Perret Prize: KHR AS Arkitekten (Denmark); Jean Tschumi Prize: Eric Kumchew Lye (Malaysia), honourable mention, Dennis Sharp (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland) and Claude Parent (France); Sir Robert Matthew Prize: Laurie Baker (United Kingdom).

Eighteenth Congress/Nineteenth General Assembly, Chicago (18-21 June 1993): "Architecture at the crossroads - designing for a sustainable future", World Declaration of Architects on interdependence for a sustainable future.

Publications: UIA Newsletter. World Directory of schools of architecture. UIA/UNESCO regulations for international architectural competitions.

New members: (1993 Assembly) Azerbaijan, the Baltic Countries (Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania), Croatia, the Czech Republic, the Eurasian Countries (Armenia, Belarus, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan), Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Namibia, Panama, Portugal, Russian Federation, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sri Lanka, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Trinidad and Tobago, Ukraine.

IUA participation and cooperation in activities of the United Nations and its organs and agencies

1992:

(a) 3 March-2 April, United Nations, New York: Preparatory meeting for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, IUA representative: R. Croxton;

(b) 24-26 February, Nabeul, Tunisia: UNESCO International Conference on "Physical activity, sports and development", IUA representative: T. El-Euch;

(c) 6-10 April, Paris: UNESCO, third regular session of the Intergovernmental Committee of the World Decade for Cultural Development, IUA representative: N. Carlson;

(d) 17-21 May, Buenos Aires, Argentina: Thirteenth IPHS/IUA, Public Health, International Hospital Federation, World Health Organization Seminar: "Health facilities in continuous quality improvement", IUA Public Health Working Group;

(e) 1-12 June, Rio, Brazil: United Nations Earth Summit - United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, IUA representatives: A. Rodger, T. Rigg;

(f) 9-12 June, Copenhagen, Denmark: WHO Regional Bureau for Europe, Symposium on "Healthy Cities", IUA representative: L. Hackzell;

(g) 21-25 September, Crete: Eleventh IUA/UNESCO International Seminar on "Educational Spaces in Universities and the aspects of energy", IUA Educational and Cultural Spaces working group;

(h) 16-18 November, Paris: UNESCO International colloquium on "The role of copyrights and the challenge of the year 2000", IUA representative: M. Huet;

(i) 17-20 November, Prague: ECE, International Seminar on "Building Pathology and Prevention of Disorders", IUA representative: A. G. Juric;

(j) 7-14 December, Santa Fe, United States of America: UNESCO, Sixteenth regular session of the World Heritage Committee, IUA representative: H. Morton, Jr.;

(k) 8-11 December, Paôpa, Colombia: UNESCO, Eighth session of the Intergovernmental Committee for Physical Education and Sport, IUA representative: J. F. Ramos.

1993:

(a) 18-29 January, Geneva, Switzerland: WHO, Ninety-first session of the Executive Board, IUA representative: F. Stalder;

(b) 14-16 April, Geneva, Switzerland: United Nations: Intergovernmental meeting on "World Climate Programme", IUA representative: A. Viaro;

(c) 3-14 May, Geneva, Switzerland: WHO, Forty-sixth World Health Assembly, IUA representative: F. Stalder, IUA "Public Health" Working Group;

(d) 28 June-30 July, Geneva, Switzerland: United Nations: Annual session of the Economic and Social Council, IUA representative: A. Viaro;

(e) 20 September, Geneva, Switzerland: United Nations: Fifty-fourth session of the Commission on Human Settlements, IUA representative: A. Viaro;

(f) 29 September-1 October, Washington, D.C.: WHO, Thirty-seventh meeting of the Council of the Pan-American Bureau, IUA representative: R. C. Mellem, IUA "Public Health" Working Group;

(g) 4-6 October, Zagreb, Croatia: Economic and Social Council workshop entitled "Cadastre and Land Registration Reforms for the Improvement of Economic Development and Planning in Croatia", IUA representative: Th. Jukic;

(h) 1-3 November, Dordrecht, Netherlands, United Nations: ECE, Commission on Human Settlements, United Nations Working Group on the planning of sustainable human settlements, workshop entitled "Sustainable urban development", IUA representative: A. Viaro;

(i) 15-17 November, Sofia, Bulgaria: ECE, Workshop entitled "Economic and financial aspects of housing reform in European countries in transition", IUA representative: G. Labov;

(j) 6-11 December, Cartagena, Colombia: UNESCO, Seventeenth session of the World Heritage Committee, "Protection of the world cultural and natural heritage, IUA representative: J. P. Uricochea.

1994:

(a) 25 June-3 July, Manchester, United Nations Global Forum '94: "Cities and Sustainable Development Strategies for a Sustainable Future", IUA representative: A. Erim;

(b) 12-17 December, Phuket, Thailand: UNESCO, Eighteenth session of the World Heritage Committee, IUA representative: A. Chauhan.

1995:

(a) 27 February-1 March, Athens, Greece: Economic and Social Council: workshop entitled "People Engaged in Urban Management, Educational Background, Professional Qualifications and Training Needs", IUA representative: A. Viaro;

(b) 2-5 March, Athens, Greece: Fourth working meeting of the United Nations Task Force/Working Group on Urban Planning of ECE: drafting of guidelines for the sustainable development of human settlements, IUA representative: A. Viaro;

(c) 9-11 March, Copenhagen, Denmark: participation in the Non-governmental Organizations' World Forum (World Summit for Social Development) workshop on "Technology and the constructed environment - man and nature in the cities of the future", "Sustainable development of the man-made environment/the road to Rio, IUA representatives: A. M. Petersen, A. Erim, V. S. Goutas, T. Rigg;

(d) 24 April-5 May, Nairobi, Kenya: preparatory meeting for the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II), IUA representatives: R. Mutiso, A. Erim, T. Rigg;

(e) 12-16 July, Lausanne, Switzerland: International Olympic Committee (IOC)/UNDP World Conference: "Sport and environment", IUA representative: J. Duro;

(f) 18-20 September, Geneva, Switzerland: Fifth session of the United Nations Commission on Human Settlements. A. Viaro, IUA representative, was a member of the Task Force responsible for drafting the "Draft Guidelines for Sustainable Human Settlements Planning and Management"; IUA participated in the drafting of the document;

(g) 4-9 December, Berlin, Germany: Nineteenth regular session of the UNESCO World Heritage Committee, IUA representative: A. Garcia Gil;

(h) 7-8 December, Geneva, Switzerland: ECE, Commission on Human Settlements Workshop, IUA representative: A. Viaro.

IUA/United Nations - HABITAT II regional pre-conferences of IUA in 1995

Contribution to the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (HABITAT II), 3-14 June 1996, Istanbul:

(a) 6-10 November 1995, Aswan, Egypt: Region V: IUA/UNESCO International Conference on Architectural Heritage and Tourism, organized by: IUA Working Group on "Heritage - Region V", IUA working group "Tourism - Region V";

(b) 20 November 1995, Cancún, Mexico: Region III: International Conference on "Urban Development and Housing", organized by the Mexican section of IUA;

(c) 23-25 November 1995, Ankara, Turkey: Region II: International symposium: "The Housing Question of the Others, IUA working group on "Shelter for the homeless", Working Group on "Housing - Region II" organized by the Chamber of Turkish Architects - IUA Turkey section.

11. INTERNATIONAL YOUTH AND STUDENT MOVEMENT FOR THE UNITED NATIONS

(General consultative status)

Introduction

The International Youth and Student Movement for the United Nations (ISMUN) is an international youth and student organization working with young people and students on behalf of the aims and ideals of the United Nations - for peace, development, human rights and international solidarity - in order to promote an informed public and larger knowledge about the United Nations, its actual meaning and its potentialities. ISMUN which is an non-governmental organization in general consultative status with the Economic and Social Council has members in some 60 countries working in a variety of ways on the major problems facing the modern world on all continents. During the period 1992-1995 ISMUN developed its United Nations educational programmes in Geneva, developed its regional work (in particular through the strengthening of its African regional office in Accra), systematically involved its members from all continents in the active preparation and follow-up to the series of United Nations world conferences, participated actively in the work of the Council and its functional commissions, and developed its cooperation with many other non-governmental organizations in networks and non-governmental organization committees relating to United Nations programmes and activities.

Participation in the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies

ISMUN has regularly participated in the annual sessions of the Economic and Social Council where it has made several oral interventions. ISMUN has also participated in all the sessions of the Commission on Human Rights, the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities and the Commission on Sustainable Development during the period 1992-1995. ISMUN has also attended the sessions of the Commission for Social Development. The participation in the above-mentioned commissions has been multifaceted and included the formulation of joint positions with other non-governmental organizations as well as the organizing of seminars and consultations in parallel with United Nations meetings.

Participation in United Nations world conferences

As the organizing of a series of United Nations world conferences on some of the most critical global problems has been a central part of the activities of the United Nations during the period under review, ISMUN has concentrated much of its work on preparing for and mobilizing support for the world conferences and their follow-up.

United Nations Conference on Environment and Development

ISMUN has given particular attention to the preparations for and follow-up to the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development. It attended all the sessions of the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development. As secretariat of the Planning Committee for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development of the Conference of non-governmental organizations in Consultative Status with the Economic and Social Council, ISMUN shared a main responsibility in the organizing of joint non-governmental organization activities for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development and in the publishing (of more than 50 issues) of the non-governmental organization newsletter Crosscurrents. During the fourth session of the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development in New York, March/April 1992, ISMUN published the Youth Action News and organized jointly a youth and student seminar on the global justice aspects of sustainable development. During the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development in Rio de Janeiro, ISMUN was responsible together with Brazilian youth organizations for the maintenance of a youth tent at the non-governmental organization forum held in connection with the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development. ISMUN also organized a one-day youth conference on sustainable development and the future of the United Nations at the non-governmental organization forum. ISMUN attended the deliberations at the forty-seventh session of the United Nations General Assembly at which the establishment of the Commission on Sustainable Development was agreed. ISMUN has attended all the sessions of the Commission on Sustainable Development and been part of the concrete cooperation among non-governmental organizations from different parts of the world attending the sessions of the Commission. During the period under review, the ISMUN delegations to the above-mentioned meetings have included participants from all the developing regions and the implementation of Agenda 21 has become an important focus in ISMUN work.

World Conference on Human Rights

ISMUN attended the preparatory meetings for the World Conference on Human Rights. In March 1993, ISMUN organized a seminar in Geneva to prepare for the World Conference. The ISMUN delegation to the World Conference included participants from all continents and an ISMUN representative addressed the conference on behalf of youth non-governmental organizations. ISMUN collaborated in the organizing of several events during the non-governmental organization forum at the World Conference. The follow-up to the World Conference on Human Rights has been undertaken through the dissemination of information, the participation of ISMUN in the sessions of the Commission on Human Rights and the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities and the organizing of several international youth and student events. The ISMUN Summer School in Geneva in August 1994 concentrated on the implementation of the results of the World Conference and was addressed by the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, Jose Ayala Lasso, and other prominent speakers. During the 1995 session of the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, ISMUN organized a two-day seminar on human rights and social justice which was addressed by the Assistant Secretary-General for Human Rights, Ibrahima Fall.

International Conference on Population and Development

ISMUN, which has been active on population issues since the first United Nations conference on population in 1974, initiated jointly with five other international youth non-governmental organizations a process for the holding of an International Youth Consultation on Population and Development immediately prior to the International Conference on Population and Development. The Youth Consultation, which was addressed by the Secretary-General of the International Conference on Population and Development, Dr. Nafis Sadik, and which enabled Conference participation of representatives from all continents, was organized in close cooperation with the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA). During the International Conference on Population and Development, ISMUN organized several non-governmental organization meetings at the non-governmental organization forum. The preparations for and follow-up to the International Conference on Population and Development have been particularly significant for ISMUN, as it has generated renewed interest and grass-roots projects among its developing constituency. After the International Conference on Population and Development, the ISMUN African regional office in Accra initiated an ambitious project for the holding of a major African youth conference to combat acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) in October 1996. The preparations, initiated during 1995, were undertaken in close cooperation with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), UNFPA and the Joint and Co-Sponsored United Nations Programme on Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (HIV/AIDS) (UNAIDS).

World Summit for Social Development

ISMUN started its preparations for the World Summit for Social Development at an early stage by the holding in July 1993 of its Summer School in Geneva under the theme "Social development". It was addressed by the President of the Economic and Social Council and the Chairman of the Preparatory Committee for the World Summit, Ambassador Juan Somavia. Jointly with a number of international youth non-governmental organizations, ISMUN co-organized an international youth consultation in Copenhagen immediately prior to the World Summit. The World Summit was attended by an ISMUN delegation including members from all continents. During the non-governmental organization forum linked to the World Summit, ISMUN published a youth bulletin and organized several non-governmental organization meetings relating to youth and the global aspects of social development. As follow-up to the World Summit, ISMUN participated in the 1995 session of the Commission for Social Development.

Fourth World Conference on Women

ISMUN participated in several youth preparatory activities for the Fourth World Conference on Women promoted by the secretariat of the Fourth World Conference on Women, including a consultation in Princeton, New Jersey, in February 1995. The ISMUN Summer School in Geneva in July 1995 was addressed by the Secretary-General of the Fourth World Conference on Women, Ms. Gertrude Mongella, which further contributed to the ISMUN preparations for the World Conference. The Fourth World Conference on Women in Beijing in September 1995 was attended by an ISMUN delegation with participants from Asia, Africa and Europe.

United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II)

Within the framework of cooperation among international non-governmental organizations established since the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, ISMUN participated in several dialogues on the preparations for Habitat II. In July 1995 ISMUN organized a one-day youth consultation on Habitat II which was addressed by the Secretary-General of the Conference, Dr. Wally N'Dow. A number of initiatives were taken during the period to engage youth non-governmental organizations in preparations for Habitat II. A joint initiative of several youth non-governmental organizations was taken for the organizing of a youth consultation in June 1996 immediately prior to Habitat II.

Fiftieth anniversary of the United Nations and tenth anniversary of International Youth Year

ISMUN viewed the fiftieth anniversary of the United Nations as an opportunity for developing a dialogue among young people for a strengthened and more equitable United Nations. The 1995 ISMUN Summer School held in Geneva in July 1995 focused on "Strengthening the Economic and Social Role of the United Nations" and was opened by the President of the Council, Ambassador Ahmad Kamal. This was followed up by study activities and meetings among ISMUN members in different parts of the world.

The tenth anniversary of International Youth Year was commemorated in New York in October immediately after the summit meeting of heads of State or government commemorating the fiftieth anniversary of the United Nations. ISMUN was invited to address the special meeting in the General Assembly hall chaired by the Assembly President to commemorate the tenth anniversary of the International Youth Year.

Non-governmental organization cooperation in relation to the United Nations

ISMUN considers cooperation and joint activities among non-governmental organizations in consultative status to be an important avenue for contributing to the United Nations programmes. From 1991 to 1994, ISMUN served as a member of the board of the Conference of Non-Governmental Organizations in Consultative Status with the Economic and Social Council (CONGO). It served as secretariat for the CONGO Planning Committee for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development. ISMUN currently holds the position of Vice-President of the Special NGO Committee on Development (Geneva), and of Secretary of the NGO Liaison Forum on Environment and Development, and is a member of the Bureau of the Special NGO Committee on Disarmament (Geneva), and member of the NGO Steering Committee to the Commission on Sustainable Development.

12. PAN AFRICAN INSTITUTE FOR DEVELOPMENT

(Special consultative status)

Introduction, goals and objectives

The Pan African Institute for Development (PAID) is a non-governmental organization, incorporated under Swiss law and established in 1964, the primary objectives of which are to provide training, offer support and advisory services to grass-roots organizations, conduct research and carry out projects, and produce publications. These objectives are met through its four regional campuses:

(a) IPD/Afrique Centrale (AC), Douala (Cameroon) for French-speaking Central Africa;

(b) PAID/West Africa (WA), Buéa (Cameroon) for English-speaking Central Africa;

(c) IPD/Afrique de l'Ouest-Sahel (AOS), Ouagadougou (Burkina Faso) for West Africa and the Sahel;

(d) PAID/East and Southern Africa (ESA), Kabwe (Zambia) for East and Southern Africa.

During the period in question, PAID trained an average of 1,200 students per year, 200 of them for long periods (a year or more) and 1,000 for shorter periods (two-week to three-month courses). Training is provided in the following priority areas:

(a) Rural development management and financing;

(b) Agriculture and rural development;

(c) Women and development;

(d) Development of small and medium enterprises;

(e) Training policies and systems;

(f) The environment, health and community development.

Support and advisory services and project implementation and research are directly linked to training and are directed primarily to the groups which receive training. Support and research enable PAID trainers to bring to their courses the field experience which is essential to a pragmatic approach to development problems and ensure that students are ready to use their training as soon as they return home.

PAID maintains a very large collection of documents in the documentation centres of its four regional institutes; this allows it to make optimum use of,

and to disseminate, the results of its research, its support activities in the field, and the experience gained in the classroom.

There have been few changes in the institutional, administrative and financial activities of PAID since the previous report. The main data may be summarized as follows:

Members of the Association: 240 individuals

Governing Council: 24 members

Human resources: 50 professional staff members, 250 administrative and technical staff members

Annual budget: $5,500,000

Participation in Economic and Social Council activities

Through its Geneva office, PAID participates regularly in Economic and Social Council activities, mainly during the Council's meetings at Geneva.

Participation in the activities of United Nations specialized agencies

Through its four regional institutes, PAID is in continuous contact with the following United Nations specialized agencies:

(a) Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO): Coordination of the Sub-Saharan component of the "Forests, trees and people" project;

(b) World Health Organization (WHO): "Minimum Health Package for All" project;

(c) Regional development and health centre (CREDESA), Pahou: Data collection as part of the Bamako Initiative Management Unit (BIMU) project;

(d) United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF): Evaluation of IPD/AOS and PAID/WA projects and assistance of the General Secretariat;

(e) United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)/Economic Development Institute (EDI)/International Labour Office (ILO) programme for strengthening management training institutions in Africa (UNEDIL);

(f) United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM): Project for the incorporation of gender-related issues in the form of seminars;

(g) United Nations Research Institute for Social Development (UNRISD): Continuous contact with UNRISD;

(h) Agricultural Management Training Programme for Africa (AMTA): Participation in and leadership of training seminars in agricultural management;

(i) International Labour Office (ILO): Implementation of a project to develop management training manuals for small and medium enterprises;

(j) Economic Commission for Africa (ECA): Continuous contact between PAID/ESA and ECA.

See also the annual reports of PAID.

13. POPULATION COUNCIL

(Special consultative status)

The Population Council, a non-profit, non-governmental research organization established in 1952, seeks to improve the well-being and reproductive health of current and future generations around the world and to help achieve a humane, equitable and sustainable balance between people and resources. The Council analyses population issues and trends; conducts research in reproductive sciences; develops new contraceptives; works with public and private agencies to improve the quality and outreach of family planning and reproductive health services; helps Governments design and implement effective population policies; communicates the results of research in the population field to diverse audiences; and helps strengthen professional resources in developing countries through collaborative research and programmes, technical exchange, awards and fellowships. The Population Council is governed by a multinational board of trustees and its New York headquarters supports a global network of regional and country offices.

The Population Council maintains an active role as an organization that is in special consultative status with the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations not only through participation in conferences and lectures sponsored by the United Nations functional commissions and expert bodies but also through cooperation with the specialized agencies. From 1992 to 1995, representatives of the Population Council have participated in numerous United Nations-related activities.

The President participated in the following seminars/sessions/meetings:

(a) "Giving Voice to Children: Strengthening Advocacy for Child Health and Well-being", January 1993, Mt. Kisco, New York, co-sponsored by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF);

(b) "The United Nations and the Bretton Woods Institutions: New Challenges for the 21st Century", Bretton Woods, New Hampshire, September, 1993;

(c) Panel discussions on mifepristone and "Families in Focus: Myths and Facts", NGO Forum of the Fourth World Conference on Women, in Beijing, September 1995;

(d) Chaired International Vaccine Institute Site Selection Committee, on behalf of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), April-May 1994;

(e) United Nations University Search Committee, Tokyo, August 1994;

(f) UNICEF Sanitation Meeting, Harare, Zimbabwe, October 1994;

(g) United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) NGO Advisory Committee, New York, April 1995;

(h) Day of the African Child, United Nations Delegates Dining Room, New York, June 1995;

(i) Special Advisory Group to the Executive Director of UNFPA, New York, July 1995;

(j) UNICEF Management Excellence Programme, New York, November 1995;

(k) Pocantico Conference, February 1995;

(l) Special Advisory Group to the Executive Director of UNICEF, Bellagio, Italy, March 1995.

The President gave the following speeches:

(a) Keynote address to the Twelfth Annual NGO/United Nations Population Consultation, "Toward Cairo and Beyond: Organizing for the 1994 International Conference on Population and Development", New York, April 1993;

(b) "Explosions, Eclipses and Escapes: Charting a Course on Global Population Issues", 1993 Paul Hoffman Lecture, UNDP, New York, June 1993;

(c) "The Population Factor and Global Economic Development", World Development Issues Hearings, United Nations, June 1994;

(d) Keynote address entitled "Safeguarding our Future: Looking Back, Moving Forward, Creating the Future We Want", plenary meeting of International Conference on Population and Development in Cairo, September 1994.

The Population Council representative(s) participated in the following seminars/meetings:

(a) Inter-agency Group for Safe Motherhood (including UNFPA, UNICEF, International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF), World Health Organization (WHO) and World Bank), 1992;

(b) United Nations Expert Group Meeting on Population Growth and Demographic Structure in Paris, 1992;

(c) UNICEF/WHO Breastfeeding indicators meeting in New York, 1992;

(d) WHO Barrier Method Meeting in Geneva, 1993;

(e) UNFPA Working Group meetings on Contraceptive Requirements in Developing Countries, 1993;

(f) WHO Working Group on African Social Research Programme, Geneva, 1993;

(g) Second session of the Preparatory Committee, NGO Parallel Activities in Cairo, for the International Conference on Population and Development, New York, 1993;

(h) WHO symposium on Contraceptive Research and Development for the Year 2000 and Beyond, Mexico City, 1993;

(i) Twelfth Annual NGO/United Nations Population Consultation, New York City, 1993;

(j) WHO Task Force on Social Science Research on Reproductive Health, Geneva, 1994;

(k) WHO meeting on Improving Contraceptive Access, Geneva, 1994;

(l) WHO Scientific Group Meeting on Medical Methods for Inducing Abortion, Geneva, April 1994;

(m) Third session of the Preparatory Committee for the International Conference on Population and Development, April 1994;

(n) Inter-agency Group Meeting on Safe Motherhood, June 1994;

(o) Consultative Group Meeting on Contraceptive Requirements and Logistics Management Needs in Developing Countries in the 1990s, Geneva and Roslyn, Virginia, United States of America, 1994;

(p) UNICEF meeting entitled "The Role of Men and Fathers", June 1994;

(q) International Conference on Population and Development in Cairo, Egypt, 1994;

(r) Safe Motherhood Workshop, UNICEF, New Delhi, March 1995;

(s) UNFPA Expert Group Meeting on Population and Development, April 1995;

(t) WHO Consultative Meeting on Reproductive Health, New Delhi, May 1995;

(u) Inter-agency Group Meeting on Safe Motherhood, "Essential Obstetric Care", June 1995;

(v) Intercountry Consultation on the Promotion of Health of Adolescent Girls, September 1995;

(w) Sessions of the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) (1996), July and September 1995;

(x) WHO Regional Workshop on Reproductive Health, New Delhi, October 1995;

(y) Tenth Meeting of Working Group on Contraceptive Requirements and Logistics Management Needs, October 1995;

(z) WHO Subcommittee for Asia and the Pacific, Pune, October 1995;

(aa) UNFPA Inter-agency Collaboration Working Group, New Delhi, 1995;

(bb) Beijing Fourth World Conference on Women, 1995.

The Population Council representative(s) acted as Technical Adviser (TA) or Consultant in the following areas:

(a) Consultant to UNFPA on Copper T intrauterine device (IUD) specifications, New Delhi, 1992;

(b) TA, WHO, Global Programme on AIDS (GPA) Consultation on Microbicides Development, November 1993;

(c) TA, WHO, Workshop on Reproductive Health Research in India, New Delhi, September 1994;

(d) WHO, Consultant on Women's and Men's Perspectives on Fertility Regulation Methods and Services, Geneva, 1995;

(e) Consultant, UNICEF/Myanmar in developing plan to evaluate their national human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (HIV/AIDS) prevention project;

(f) UNFPA Expert Consultation on Reproductive Health and Family Planning, "Consultative Meeting on Global Framework for Assessment and Monitoring of Reproductive Health", New York City, April 1995.

The Population Council's representative(s) collaborated with the following United Nations Programmes (memberships and so forth):

(a) Member, Scientific and Technical Advisory Group of WHO Safe Motherhood Programme;

(b) Member, WHO/GPA International Working Group on Vaginal Microbicides;

(c) Member, Inter-organization Subcommittee on Population and Development in Asia and the Pacific, Regional Inter-agency Committee for Asia and the Pacific (RICAP), and Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP);

(d) Member, WHO Steering Committee on Social and Behavioural Research;

(e) Member, United Nations Expert Group on Population and Environment.

The Population Council representative(s) presented the following papers:

(a) "Future Population Growth and Global Warming", at the United Nations Expert Group Meeting on Population, Environment and Development, 1992;

(b) "The Role of Public Sector Agencies in Human Reproduction Research", at the Second Inter-agency Consultation on Meeting the Challenges of the 1990s in Human Reproduction Research, sponsored by WHO in Mexico City, 1993;

(c) "Access to Family Planning and Mother and Child Health (MCH) Services in Developing Countries", and "Trends in Contraceptive Prevalence in National Sample Surveys", at a Seminar on Population and Social Development Goals, sponsored by UNFPA;

(d) "Quality of Reproductive Care", Conference on Integrating Family Planning and Reproductive Health Care, UNFPA/WHO, Geneva, December 1994;

(e) "New Contraceptive Technology for Men at the United States-Canada Consultation of the Independent Commission on Population and Quality of Life, sponsored by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and UNFPA, Washington, D.C., 1994;

(f) "Essential Obstetric Care and the Safe Motherhood Initiative in Mexico", at the Technical Inter-agency Group of Safe Motherhood, UNICEF, New York, 31 May-2 June 1995;

(g) "Population Growth Scenarios and Policy Options", at the United Nations University Conference on the Sustainable Future of the Global System, Tokyo, October 1995;

(h) "Draft Discussion Paper on the Need for and Feasibility of a Global Contraceptive Commodity Fund", Working Group Meeting on Contraceptive Requirements and Logistics Management Needs, February 1995.

Publications:

(a) "Report of the UNFPA Programme Review and Strategy Mission to Laos", Population and Development Review, 1992;

(b) "Population Growth and Our Caring Capacity", Population Council Issues Paper;

(c) "Reconsidering the Rationale, Scope and Quality of Family Planning Programs";

(d) "Contraceptive Use and Commodity Costs in Developing Countries, 1994-2005", UNFPA technical report;

(e) "Mediating factors linking population and the environment", in Population, Environment and Development, Department for Economic and Social Information and Policy Analysis of the Untied Nations Secretariat;

(f) "Population and Institutional Change", International Social Science Journal, No. 141, UNESCO.

Representation on WHO steering committees:

(a) Task Force on Long-Acting Systemic Agents for Fertility Regulation, Geneva, from 1992 to 1995;

(b) Task Force for Epidemiological Research on Reproductive Health, Geneva, from 1992 to 1993;

(c) Task Force on Vaccines for Fertility Regulation, Geneva, from 1992 to 1995;

(d) Task Force on Methods for the Regulation of Male Fertility, Long Beach, 1995;

(e) Task Force for Social Science Research on Reproductive Health*, January-February 1995.

14. PRISON FELLOWSHIP INTERNATIONAL

(Special consultative status)

Prison Fellowship International (PFI) is a voluntary association of national Prison Fellowship organizations in 76 countries. PFI is involved in a broad range of criminal justice concerns and works through its affiliated national organizations to promote citizen participation in criminal justice. PFI provides a worldwide forum for discussing issues and developing awareness concerning crime and the treatment of offenders.

PFI is governed by an international Board of Trustees comprising two elected representatives from each of six geographical regions (Europe, Asia, Pacific, South and Central America, North America and the Caribbean, and Africa). The Board represents a broad-based membership of community leaders, criminal justice officials and concerned citizens. PFI maintains offices and staff in each of the regions.

PFI has significant interests in United Nations activities concerned with crime and the treatment of offenders, human rights, women, youth and the family, relief and development, and peace.

Participation in the work of the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies

PFI has been extensively involved, as a member, in the Alliance of NGOs on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (New York):

(a) PFI's President and its Director of Justice Initiatives participated actively in the regular meetings of the Alliance (second Friday in September, November, January, March and May each year);

(b) For the period from 1992 to fall 1995, PFI's President chaired the Alliance. For the period from fall 1995 to the end of the period covered by this report, PFI's Director of Justice Initiatives chaired the Alliance;

(c) For the period 1992-present, PFI has provided administrative and clerical support to the Alliance by distributing minutes and announcements on behalf of the Executive Secretary of the Alliance;

(d) PFI's Director of Justice Initiatives chaired the Working Party of the Alliance on Treatment of Incarcerated Foreign Prisoners. This Working Party conducted an international survey, reviewed the literature on the status of foreign prisoners, and prepared a manual on how the United Nations standards on transfer and treatment of foreign prisoners could be carried out by member States;

(e) PFI's Director of Justice Initiatives chaired the Working Party of the Alliance on Health Care in Prisons. The Working Party conducted a survey of non-governmental organizations, reviewed the literature on health care in

prisons, and prepared guidelines on how the United Nations standards on health care in prisons should be carried out by member States;

(f) PFI sent six delegates to the Ninth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders held in Cairo from 29 April to 8 May 1995. It conducted ancillary sessions on Restorative Justice, The Treatment and Transfer of Foreign Prisoners, and Community Involvement in Corrections.

Cooperation with United Nations programmes, bodies and specialized agencies

PFI representatives have consulted with representatives of the World Health Organization (WHO) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) concerning the problem of tuberculosis in Eastern European prisons and steps that might be taken to address it.

PFI representatives participated with the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC) in providing medical supplies to prisons in Cambodia.

PFI keeps up regular efforts to inform its leadership and membership about the United Nations and to encourage support for United Nations activities. PFI maintains two representatives at United Nations Headquarters (New York, Geneva and Vienna). Additionally, PFI maintains representatives at each of the regional commissions. Information and news related to United Nations activities are sent to PFI national affiliates regularly and disseminated through PFI's various publications.

Other relevant activities

PFI assisted the Government of Malta in designing and implementing correctional reforms, and in the course of that consultation (which included assisting in drafting new prison regulations) incorporated United Nations standards and norms, notably the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners, the Body of Principles for the Protection of All Persons under Any Form of Detention or Imprisonment, and Basic Principles for the Treatment of Prisoners.

Written and verbal reports on United Nations activities and PFI involvement therein are routinely included in the agenda of PFI international and regional meetings. Workshops at PFI's triennial international congress in Washington, D.C. (fall 1995) focused attention on United Nations activities and standards with respect to human rights, children and youth, alternatives to imprisonment, victim support and compensation, the treatment of offenders and community involvement in corrections.

With permission, PFI reprinted at its own cost and distributed to its members English-, French-, Russian-, Chinese- and Spanish-language versions of the Compendium of United Nations Standards and Forms in Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.92.IV.I).

15. PRIVATE AGENCIES COLLABORATING TOGETHER, INC.

(Special consultative status)

The mission of Private Agencies Collaborating Together, Inc. (Pact), is to contribute to the growth of civil societies where citizens acting together can express their interests, exchange information, strive for mutual goals and influence government. Acting as a resource and catalyst, we:

(a) Target efforts on strengthening the capacity worldwide of community-focused non-governmental organizations and the non-profit sector as a whole;

(b) Spur non-governmental organizations to become more visionary and strategic in addressing common issues, and recognizing that effective coalitions not only promote awareness of problems but also advance sound plans for problem resolution;

(c) Promote transparency and accountability, participatory planning and evaluation and conflict resolution approaches that contribute to the building of democratic society;

(d) Routinely administer large-scale development initiatives involving multiple international and local partners, ensuring accountability and appropriate reporting to donors.

Through this distinctive approach, Pact acts to accelerate, expand and sustain the strategic gains of grass-roots community development organizations around the world.

Strengthening organizational effectiveness

With cost-effective investments, Pact helps non-governmental organizations learn the skills of basic operational competence: how to craft a budget and account for funds, supervise staff and administer an office, strengthen boards and design, execute and evaluate participatory action plans. Teaming field staff with organizational development experts in-country and around the world, Pact structures training programmes and technical assistance based on needs assessment findings that take non-governmental organizations to new levels of managerial and financial competence. Training of trainers is an integral and enduring component of our strategy, and building the local human resource base our result. Pact also assists non-governmental organizations to expand their financial resources through channelling funds from donor organizations, designing subgrant mechanisms, developing new funding linkages and sources of finance and strengthening local fund-raising capacities.

Forging coalitions and strategic alliances

When citizens have avenues for getting their views heard, organizing to address problems and forming ties with other groups and organizations, communities are well girded to respond to challenges. Pact initiatives spur

non-governmental organizations to become more visionary and strategic in addressing common issues, recognizing effective coalitions not only promote awareness of problems but also advance sound plans for problem resolution. We help forge linkages among local, regional and international non-governmental organizations and between non-governmental organizations and government, donors, the media and business. The result - non-governmental organizations augment their resources and spheres of influence and learn that working together makes them strong.

As non-governmental organization sectors mature, new intermediary organizations take root to support sectoral and regional non-governmental organization interests. Pact has led the way in strengthening these support groups, by transferring skills and know-how to locally managed organizations. Our experience has taught us that such organizations help pollinate best practices and provide a safe environment for innovation and risk taking. Along with strengthened non-governmental organization capacity to deliver services and effectively advocate for favourable public policy comes a deepening of the foundations of civil society.

Building democracies

Pact knows that socially responsible investments in building the human resource base and community leadership anchor democratic impulses. By fostering transparency and accountability in financial management and leadership, participatory planning and evaluation and conflict resolution approaches, Pact initiatives help grass-roots communities learn the basics of democratic engagement, and empower natural leaders to emerge and gain recognition as legitimate participants in public life.

In its role as a catalyst, Pact promotes non-governmental organization participation in governmental/non-governmental organization planning processes at the local, regional and national level. Non-governmental organizations learn to articulate the views of grass-roots communities and to help identify equitable development policies and human rights safeguards. At the same time, non-governmental organizations and local governments come to understand each other's unique roles in participatory governance. Pact also helps non-governmental organizations advocate for legal frameworks within which they can operate and effectively deliver social and economic services.

Providing grants management expertise

A 26-year history in directing large umbrella subgrant programmes around the world has won Pact consistently favourable evaluations and audits from the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and other funders. Pact assures accountability and appropriate reporting to donors through proved programmatic approaches undertaken by experienced resident field staff and skilled administrative and financial management support provided by staff headquartered in Washington, D.C.

Pact country programmes routinely administer large-scale development initiatives involving multiple international and local partners. Through coordinating partner activities, Pact capitalizes on the synergy that flows from collaboration. Our approach ensures maximum impact and reach of established development partners and emerging non-governmental organizations.

Pact publications

Pact Publications is the only full-service publishing house of the United States of America offering production and distribution services to the international development community. Its mission is to make the lessons of sustainable development worldwide more readily available to development practitioners, policy makers and educators. Pact Publications gathers documentation in a variety of fields, including participatory training, small- and micro-enterprise development, public health and acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) prevention/education, gender issues and promotion of democratic pluralism. Title listing and other information can be accessed via the World Wide Web (WWW) at http://www@pactpub.com.

Pact insurance programme

Pact has been providing affordable, easily accessible, comprehensive health insurance to non-profit organizations for more than 20 years, and to for-profit organizations since 1994. Employees and their families can choose between traditional or managed care medical and dental plans. The medical plan has no pre-existing condition exclusions and includes vision, wellness benefits and a medical prescription (Rx) card programme. The Pact insurance programme also includes disability and life insurance.

16. REFUGEE POLICY GROUP

(Special consultative status)

The Refugee Policy Group is a non-profit and independent organization providing impartial and objective policy research and analysis on refugee and related humanitarian issues. Central to the Refugee Policy Group's policy analysis is an examination of how structures and capacities in the international system can most effectively respond to existing and emerging humanitarian challenges. In doing so, the Refugee Policy Group works with many humanitarian agencies including United Nations bodies. The Refugee Policy Group is in regular communication and interaction with the United Nations Secretariat, the Department for Humanitarian Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat and Department of Peacekeeping Operations of the United Nations Secretariat. In addition, the Refugee Policy Group works closely with specialized United Nations organizations including the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the World Health Organization (WHO) and the World Food Programme (WFP).

The Refugee Policy Group's interaction with the United Nations is at several levels. At one level, the Refugee Policy Group undertakes independent projects that impartially and objectively examine the United Nations role in various humanitarian situations. These include meetings convened or publications written by the Refugee Policy Group that pertain to the United Nations. Examples during the quadrennial period 1992-1995 include:

(a) "Refugee and Internally Displaced Women: A Development Perspective", Refugee Policy Group, November 1995;

(b) "Improving Institutional Arrangements for the Internally Displaced", Refugee Policy Group, October 1995;

(c) On Trial: The United Nations, War Crimes, and the Former Yugoslavia, Refugee Policy Group, September 1995;

(d) Joint Evaluation of Emergency Assistance to Rwanda, Refugee Policy Group, September 1995;

(e) Hope Restored? Humanitarian Aid in Somalia 1990-1994, Refugee Policy Group, November 1994;

(f) The United Nations Role in the Reconstruction of Haiti: An Exchange of Views, briefing by Refugee Policy Group's Senior Fellow, 25 October 1994;

(g) "Role of the United Nations in Humanitarian Emergencies", interview with the Refugee Policy Group's Executive Director for the Stanley Foundation's radio series Common Ground, 22 February 1994;

(h) Humanitarian Action in the Former Yugoslavia: The UN's Role 1991-1993, a joint study by the Refugee Policy Group and the Thomas J. Watson, Jr., Institute for International Studies at Brown University, 1994;

(i) Repression in Haiti: A Challenge for Multilateralism, by the Refugee Policy Group's Senior Fellow, October 1993;

(j) "Strengthening United Nations Human Rights Protection for Internally Displaced Persons", the Refugee Policy Group, June 1993;

(k) "Coordinating United Nations Humanitarian Assistance: Some Suggestions for Improving the Department for Humanitarian Affairs' Performance", by the Refugee Policy Group's Geneva Representative in RPG Focus, June 1993;

(l) "Human Rights and Humanitarian Emergencies: New Roles for United Nations Human Rights Bodies", the Refugee Policy Group, September 1992;

(m) "United Nations Human Rights Procedures: Institutional Links between Non-Governmental Organizations and the United Nations Human Rights Activities", a round-table forum jointly held by the Refugee Policy Group and the Congressional Human Rights Foundation, June 1992;

(n) "The United Nations Coordination of the International Humanitarian Response to the Gulf Crisis", the Refugee Policy Group, June 1992.

At a second level, the Refugee Policy Group works cooperatively with United Nations bodies on particular projects. This may be in the form of a joint research study, joint publication or a co-sponsored conference or workshop. Some examples of these during the quadrennial period 1992-1995 may be described as follows:

(a) Refugee Policy Group staff regularly participate in the monthly meetings of the "Inter Agency Task Force on Internally Displaced Persons", convened by the Department of Humanitarian Affairs of the Untied Nations Secretariat, Geneva 1994 and 1995;

(b) Internally Displaced Persons: An Interim Report to the United Nations Secretary-General on Protection and Assistance, a joint publication by the Refugee Policy Group and the Department of Humanitarian Affairs, December 1994;

(c) Challenges of Demobilization and Reintegration, a joint project by the Refugee Policy Group and the Department of Humanitarian Affairs, June 1994. This included a jointly held seminar;

(d) Migration and the Environment, an international symposium jointly held by the Refugee Policy Group and the International Organization for Migration, June 1992. The United Nations Under-Secretary-General was a key speaker at this symposium which led to a follow-up symposium in 1996 co-sponsored by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

At a third level, the Refugee Policy Group assists United Nations projects on a consultant basis. Examples of this from the quadrennial period 1992-1995 include:

(a) An evaluation report "Lessons of the Development Program for Displaced Persons, Refugees and Returnees (PRODERE) Experience in Central America", by the

Refugee Policy Group for the United Nations Development Programme, November 1995;

(b) "Food Security among Sudanese Refugees in Uganda", a research report sponsored by WFP, October 1994;

(c) A Refugee Policy Group Senior Fellow was seconded to UNDP in Haiti for six months to work as a senior adviser to the resident representative during the Haiti emergency period, 1994;

(d) An evaluation of the implementation of the "Guidelines for Refugee Women" was conducted by a Refugee Policy Group's Senior Adviser for UNHCR;

(e) An evaluation of the "International Conference on Central American Refugees (CIREFCA)", for UNHCR, September 1993.

The fourth level includes regular participation and presentations by Refugee Policy Group staff at meetings, conferences and seminars pertaining to the United Nations. In addition, the Refugee Policy Group submits articles to publications that focus on Untied Nations activities. Some examples during the quadrennial period 1992-1995 of such activities may be described as follows:

(a) The Refugee Policy Group regularly attends and makes presentations at the National Assembly on the United States of America and the United Nations, 1992, 1993, 1994 and 1995;

(b) Refugee Policy Group staff annually write the section on "Refugees" in the United Nations Association of the United States of America's publication A Global Agenda: Issues Before the General Assembly of the United Nations, 1992, 1993, 1994 and 1995;

(c) The Refugee Policy Group regularly attends and submits oral and written statements at the annual sessions of the Commission on Human Rights, 1992, 1993, 1994 and 1995;

(d) "Human Rights and Humanitarian Action Go Hand-In-Hand" written by the Refugee Policy Group's Senior Human Rights Adviser was published in the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees magazine Refugees, No. 92 (April 1993);

(e) A Senior Fellow of the Refugee Policy Group made a presentation entitled "Humanitarian Principles and Policy Guidelines", at the UNICEF seminar on emergencies, New York, 28 April 1993;

(f) Refugee Policy Group's Assistant Director made a presentation on "The Continuum from Relief to Development", at a regional meeting sponsored by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees entitled "Partnership in Action", Venezuela, 28 June-1 July 1993;

(g) Refugee Policy Group's Assistant Director made a presentation on "United Nations Humanitarian Interventions: Somalia and Mozambique, Progress Proves Elusive", at a conference convened by the United Nations Association of the United States of America and Asia Pacific Association, 15 October 1993.

17. TRICKLE UP PROGRAM

(Special consultative status)

Introduction

The Trickle Up Program is dedicated to reducing poverty. The Program provides very poor people with the opportunity for income and self-employment through entrepreneurship. Since 1979, when the program began, nearly 60,000 businesses have been started or expanded with Trickle Up support. We have spread to 114 countries.

The Program provides business training material and start-up capital in the form of a $100 conditional grant paid in two $50 instalments to a family or group to start a business. The first $50 is given to a group that completes the Business Plan, agrees to invest 250 hours of work per person in three months, and reinvests 20 per cent of its profit in the enterprise. The business receives the second $50 after completing the Business Report showing that the conditions of the grant have been met. The business forms are training tools that show entrepreneurs how to start and continue in business. The training helps entrepreneurs estimate profitability and encourages saving, reinvesting and record-keeping.

Trickle Up works through and with volunteer coordinators, and field-based professionals at development agencies who feel Trickle Up will enhance the work they do. Part of the Trickle Up budget is devoted to evaluation and outreach.

United Nations system and the Economic and Social Council

During the four years under reference, Trickle Up has been strengthening its links with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the United Nations Volunteers (UNV). During 1995, Trickle Up and the International Labour Organization (ILO) began a study on micro-enterprise development in Nepal and Uganda.

Trickle Up has cost-sharing arrangements to implement the Trickle Up process utilizing indicative planning figure funds and the help of UNVs in Burkina Faso, Liberia, Uganda, Indonesia, Nepal, Togo and Zimbabwe. We hope to have similar arrangements in Mozambique, Sierra Leone and Cambodia during 1997.

Together with ILO, Trickle Up is studying the comparative effect of micro-credit and micro-grants in Nepal and Uganda. The 18-month-long study is financed by the Government of Denmark. The micro-credit portion is that of ILO, and the comparative micro-grant is the Trickle Up portion.

Other relevant activities

In 1995, Trickle Up was invited to prepare a paper on improving participation of disadvantaged groups in economic development through promotion

of micro-enterprise start-up ventures of poor entrepreneurs. The paper was to draw on the Trickle Up Program's wide range of experiences as reflected in its extensive listings of businesses started, and was in preparation for discussion by an expert group. The paper had been requested by Mr. Kenneth G. Ruffing, Chief, Economics and Finance Branch, Division fo. Sustainable Development, former Department for Policy Coordination and Sustainable Development of the United Nations Secretariat. The Expert Group met between 15 and 19 May 1995 with Trickle Up participation provided by the Executive Director, and the Deputy Executive Director for Program. The resulting report is contained in the annex to document A/50/501 and Add.1, dated 4 October 1995. The report is entitled "Report of the United Nations Panel on Opportunity and Participation" and was issued under the General Assembly agenda item entitled: "Sustainable development and international economic cooperation: United Nations initiative on opportunity and participation".

18. WORLD POPULATION SOCIETY

(Special consultative status)

The aim and purpose of the World Population Society (WPS) has been and is to involve multidisciplinary approaches in the analysis and solution of population problems; fulfilment of the World Population Plan of Action of 1974, the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development (Cairo, 1994) and the Platform for Action adopted by the Fourth World Conference on Women (Beijing, 1995); and promotion of technical cooperation among developing nations in the field of population action.

In 1992, at the request of the Government of Egypt, WPS prepared and presented to the Prime Minister of Egypt, the Chairman of the Population Commission and six relevant ministers a full-colour computer presentation setting forth long-range benefits to Egypt of reaching a two-child family level of fertility in 20 years. This was the first such presentation made to any developing country. Its purpose was not only to benefit Egypt but also to be available for presentation at the Cairo conference in 1994. The Prime Minister accepted the recommendations and directed that the presentation be shown by Egyptian officials throughout the country. It was in fact presented at the Cairo conference by Professor Mahran, Minister of Population and ex officio Vice-President of the international Conference on Population and Development.

In 1972 and 1973, WPS in preparation for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (Rio) and at the request of the World Bank:

(a) Made a study of the effects of population factors in Africa on drylands for a conference of donors;

(b) Computerized summaries of addresses by Mr. Robert McNamara and Dr. Fred Sai on needs and expansion of population and environment programmes in African countries for the Kampala Conference of Heads of State and Ministers, members of the Global Council for Africa; a World Bank official who attended the Conference reported that it had produced tangible results. Responsible ministers of government, largely unaware of population factors, left the conference with changed views and more understanding of population/development relationships;

(c) A computerized presentation of "Population, Environment and Development: Water Resources" for presentation by an officer of the World Bank at the fortieth World Conference of International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF) member associations in New Delhi.

In further preparation for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, WPS, with financial assistance from the Packard Foundation and in cooperation with the Futures Group, prepared a 16-minute video entitled "Sustaining Our Planetary Home" for presentation at the Rio Conference. The video was introduced by Maurice Strong with a conclusion by him. It was presented there by the President of WPS and later made available to all IPPF members and distributed by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) to all offices abroad.

WPS also produced a document, "Action 21 for Agenda 21", proposing a plan of action for the implementation of Agenda 21, adopted by the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development.

Many delegations at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development opposed any reference to the effects of population factors on environment and development. The President of WPS worked directly with the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) representative to the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development to obtain an appropriate reference in one chapter of Agenda 21. This very important addition made it possible to relate population factors to other chapters in this fundamental document.

In May 1993, WPS drafted a six-page outline entitled "Population: Concept and Major Points for ICPD 94", a structure of broad and specific policies that should be included in the Programme of Action to be adopted by the Conference; submitted the outline to the International Conference on Population and Development secretariat drafting the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development; and later provided detailed comments to the United States delegation on the secretariat's draft programme of action. The WPS President attended the third session of the Preparatory Committee of the International Conference on Population and Development in April 1994 and the International Conference on Population and Development in Cairo as a member of a non-governmental organization in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council. WPS also assisted Futures Group staff members preparing the computer presentation to be shown to 180 countries attending the International Conference on Planning and Development showing the effects for attainment of each of the principal quantitative goals of the Programme of Action.

In 1995, two qualified members of the WPS Board attended the Fourth World Conference of Women in Beijing, also as representatives of a non-governmental organization in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council.

The principal product of Beijing was to be a "Platform for Action". The draft contained a dozen goals for increasing recognition of rights of women, some taken from Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development. However, it did not include recognition from the Programme of Action of the burden of uncontrolled fertility on the realization of these rights. It also did not include specific recognition of the right of all couples and individuals to determine freely and responsibly the number and spacing of their children and to have information, education and means to do so - meaning availability of family planning. For these reasons, WPS prepared a concise 10-page document entitled "Family Planning Empowers Girls and Women" providing appropriate language for the Platform for Action. It was sent to the head of the United States delegation, Ambassador Albright, and to the honorary head, Hillary Rodham Clinton, and was made available to the Conference. Much of the language from the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Planning and Development recommended by this document was included in the final form of the Beijing Platform for Action.

Later in 1996, WPS undertook a three-year project in collaboration with the Futures Group to assist the Government of Viet Nam strengthen its ongoing family planning programme by increasing the expertise in evaluation for programme improvement; understanding the programme effort of provincial programmes; and demonstrating how an improved method mix can improve the prevalence of contraceptive use.